



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,172	03/25/2004	Timothy S. Pack	MS307451.1/MSFTP607US	6811
27195	7590	02/15/2008	EXAMINER	
AMIN, TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114			LOVEL, KIMBERLY M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2167		
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		02/15/2008	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket1@the patent attorneys.com
hholmes@the patent attorneys.com
osteuball@the patent attorneys.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/809,172	PAEK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kimberly Lovel	2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to the Amendment filed 21 November 2007.
2. Claims 1-27 are currently pending. In the Amendment filed 21 November 2007, claims 1, 20, 21 and 25 are amended. This action is made Final.
3. The rejections of claims 1-6, 10-12, 15-17 and 19-27 as being unpatentable over US PGPub 2007/0130540 to Doyle et al in view of US PGPub 2005/0086217 to Kraft et al; Claims 7-9 as being unpatentable over US PGPub 2007/0130540 to Doyle et al in view of US PGPub 2005/0086217 to Kraft et al and further in view of US PGPub 2002/0083101 to Card et al; Claim 13 as being unpatentable over US PGPub 2007/0130540 to Doyle et al in view of US PGPub 2005/0086217 to Kraft et al and further in view of US PGPub 2004/0030741 to Wolton et al; Claim 14 as being unpatentable over US PGPub 2007/0130540 to Doyle et al in view of US PGPub 2005/0086217 to Kraft et al and further in view of US PGPub 2005/0168488 to Montague; and Claim 18 as being unpatentable over US PGPub 2007/0130540 to Doyle et al in view of US PGPub 2005/0086217 to Kraft et al and further in view of US PGPub 2007/0156677 to Szabo have been withdrawn as necessitated by amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The rejection of claims 21-24 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement are withdrawn as necessitated by applicants' amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-12, 15-17 and 19-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the article "Visual Bracketing for Web Search Result Visualization" to Roberts et al (hereafter Roberts) in view of the article "Context Interaction in Zoomable User Interfaces" to Pook et al (hereafter Pook).**

Referring to claim 1, Roberts/Pook discloses a computer-implemented interface for data presentation embodied on a computer-readable storage medium, comprising:

a lens component [focus window] associated with a portion of a user interface display, the lens component defines an area to display information from at least one search result [SRE] (see Section 2.1, 1st paragraph and 2nd paragraph; Section 3, 1st paragraph and third paragraph; and Fig 1); and

include additional textual information that is selected from the at least one search result for insertion into the detailed subset of information based in part on a query associated with the at least one search result [one result is shown in full detail], as compared to the amount of information displayed for the at least one search result when outside of the area defined by the lens component (see Section 3, 5th paragraph; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph); and

Roberts fails to explicitly disclose the limitation of a layout component that displays a detailed subset of information, comprising textual information, within the area defined by the lens component based upon the search result, the detailed subset of information is animated to enlarge in size as compared to the amount of information associated with the at least one other search result displayed outside the lens region.

Pook discloses zoomable user interfaces with control menus, including the further limitation of a layout component that displays a detailed subset of information, comprising textual information, within the area defined by the lens component based upon the search result, the detailed subset of information is animated to enlarge in size as compared to the amount of information associated with the at least one other search result displayed outside the lens region [semantic zooming] (see Section 1, 1st paragraph and Section 5.1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the control menu of Pook with the focus window of Roberts. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the ability of a user to effectively browse through search results (Roberts: see abstract).

Referring to claim 2, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, further comprising at least one search engine [Google web service] and at least one local or remote database [web] to retrieve the search result (Roberts: see Section 2, 1st paragraph and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph, lines 1-4).

Referring to claim 3, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, the layout component [control menu] receives user inputs that operates, alters, or selects display criteria of the lens component and other search results (Pook: see Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 4, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 3, further comprising one or more parameters [zoom] that effect the display criteria (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; and Section 5.2).

Referring to claim 5, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 4, the parameters include at least one of a lens size, a lens shape, a lens location, a magnification factor, a presentation rate, a delay, a trigger, or a minimum font size [zoom, dezoom, scroll, create magic lenses, move and resize magic lenses and move and scroll portals] (Pook: see Section 1, 2nd paragraph).

Referring to claim 5, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, further comprising at least one other lens component to display information (Roberts: see Section 4.2).

Referring to claim 7, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, the lens component is defined as a fisheye lens that is applied vertically to a display at about a focal center of the display (Roberts: see Section 2.1, 4th paragraph).

Referring to claim 8, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 7, the focal center includes one result item [one result shown in full detail] comprising a title [title], description [paragraph of text], and URL [URL] of a web page (Roberts: see Section 2.1, 1st paragraph, lines 3-5 and 2nd paragraph; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph).

Referring to claim 9, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 7, the fisheye lens is associated with a piecewise view (Roberts: see Section 2.1, 4th paragraph).

Referring to claim 10, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, further comprising a display option for controlling a rate of magnification for the lens component by using a factor as a target and incrementally adjusting a zoom until the target is reached (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; Section 5; and Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 11, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 10, the subset of information displayed within the area defined by the lens component increases in size until a maximum size is reached (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; Section 5; and Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 12, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 10, further comprising a parameter that controls a size of zoom increments (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; Section 5; and Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 15, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 12, further comprising a content insertion parameter that is adjusted according to a rate of insertion or according to a size of information chunks (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; Section 5; and Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 16, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, further comprising a control panel [control menu] to allow designers to adjust display parameters for the lens component or the layout component (Pook: see Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 17, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 1, further comprising a display output associated with at least one of an instant information view or a dynamic information view (Pook: see Section 1).

Referring to claim 19, Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose the further limitation of a computer readable medium. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a computer readable medium having computer readable instructions stored thereon for implementing the components of claim 1 with Roberts/Pook. One would have been motivated to do so since the concept of storing instructions on a computer readable medium for execution is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring to claim 20, Roberts discloses a method for automatic search result organization, comprising:

means for retrieving search results [Google API] from a database [web], each search result [SRE] of the search results comprising textual information associated with the respective search result [URLs and SRE: contains nine variable concerning one url that matches the keyword search], the content comprising subsets of the content where each subset is associated with a content type [i.e., title, URL, paragraph of text] (see Section 2.1, 2nd paragraph);

means for processing the search results in accordance with a lens [focus window] (see Section 3, 6th paragraph; Section 3.1; and Fig 3);

means for displaying at least one search result from within the lens [SRE] and other search results outside the lens [URL] (see Section 3.1; Fig 3; and Section 4.1); and

means for inserting additional textual information associated with the at least one search result within the lens [focus window] as compared to other search results outside the lens, the additional textual information is selected from the at least one search result for insertion within the lens based in part on a query associated with the at least one search result [one result is shown in full detail] (see Section 3, 5th paragraph; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph); and

Roberts fails to explicitly disclose the limitation of means for animating the at least one of the search results displayed within the lens to magnify it in size as compared to other search results outside the lens. Pook discloses zoomable user interfaces with control menus, including the further limitation of means for animating the at least one of the search results displayed within the lens to magnify it in size as compared to other search results outside the lens [semantic zooming] (see Section 1, 1st paragraph).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the control menu of Pook with the focus window of Roberts. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the ability of a user to effectively browse through search results (Roberts: see abstract).

Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose the further limitation of a processor. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to utilize a processor with Roberts/Pook. One would have been motivated to do so since the concept of including a processor within a computer system is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring to claim 21, Roberts discloses a method for automatic search result organization, comprising:

defining a lens region [focus window] to display at least one of the search results (see Section 3, 6th paragraph; Section 3.1; and Fig 3);

displaying at least one of the search results within the lens region [SRE] and at least one other search result outside the lens region [URL] (see Section 3.1; Fig 3; and Section 4.1);

inserting additional content associated with the at least one of the search results within the lens region [focus window], the additional content is selected from the at least one of the search results for insertion within the lens region based in part on a query associated with the at least one of the search results [one result is shown in full detail] (see Section 3, 5th paragraph; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph); and

While Roberts discloses the further limitations of displaying search results, each search result [SRE] comprised of content associated with the respective search result [contains nine variable concerning one url that matches the keyword search], the content comprising subsets of the content where each subset is associated with a content type [i.e., title, URL, paragraph of text] (see Section 2.1, 2nd paragraph), Roberts fails to explicitly disclose defining a plurality of parameters for displaying search results. Also, Roberts fails to explicitly disclose the limitation of animating the content

associated with the at least one of the search results displayed within the lens region to enlarge the size of the content as compared to content associated with the at least one other search result displayed outside the lens region. Pook discloses zoomable user interfaces with control menus, including the further limitations of defining a plurality of parameters for displaying search results [control menu] (see Section 5.1) and animating the content associated with the at least one of the search results displayed within the lens region to enlarge the size of the content as compared to content associated with the at least one other search result displayed outside the lens region [semantic zooming] (see Section 1, 1st paragraph).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the control menu of Pook with the focus window of Roberts. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the ability of a user to effectively browse through search results (Roberts: see abstract).

Referring to claim 22, Roberts/Pook discloses the method of claim 21, the parameters include at least one of a lens size, a lens shape, a lens location, a magnification factor, a viewing rate, a delay, a trigger, or a minimum font size [zoom, dezoom, scroll, create magic lenses, move and resize magic lenses and move and scroll portals] (Pook: see Section 1, 2nd paragraph).

Referring to claim 23, Roberts/Pook discloses the method of claim 22, further comprising providing a focal center for the lens region [focus on a region] (Pook: see Section 2, 1st paragraph).

Referring to claim 24, Roberts/Pook discloses the method of claim 23, further comprising controlling a rate of magnification for the lens region by using a factor as a target and incrementally adjusting a zoom until the target is reached (Pook: see Section 1, 1st paragraph; and Section 5.2).

Referring to claim 25, Roberts discloses a method for automatic search result organization, comprising:

one or more data items and results respectively associated therewith retrieved from a database [web], each of the one or more data items comprising text associated with a respective result [SRE's] (see Section 2.1; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph);

one or more display objects created for the one or more data items (see Fig 3);

a lens component [focus window] to present at least one of the one or more display objects in a different format with respect to a collection of the one or more display objects (see Section 3, 6th paragraph; Section 3.1; Fig 3; Section 4.1) to modify that display object to include additional text that is retrieved from a result to be included in the display object based in part on a query associated with the result, as compared to display objects outside of the lens component [one result is shown in full detail] (see Section 3, 5th paragraph; and Section 4.1, 1st paragraph).

Roberts fails to explicitly disclose the limitations of an input component for selecting the one or more data items and parameters respectively associated with each of the one or more data items and animation of the at least one of the one or more display objects to magnify that display object in size and modify that display object to include additional text that is retrieved from a result to be included in the display object

based in part on a associated with a respective the result, as compared to display objects outside of the lens component. Pook discloses zoomable user interfaces with control menus, including the further limitations of an input component [control menu] for selecting the one or more data items and parameters respectively associated with each of the one or more data item (see Section 5.1) and animation of the at least one of the one or more display objects to magnify that display object in size and modify that display object to include additional text that is retrieved from a result to be included in the display object based in part on a associated with a respective the result, as compared to display objects outside of the lens component [semantic zooming] (see Section 1, 1st paragraph).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the control menu of Pook with the focus window of Roberts. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the ability of a user to effectively browse through search results (Roberts: see abstract).

Referring to claim 26, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 25, further comprising controls [control menu] for interacting with a search engine, a database, the one or more display objects or the lens component (see Section 5.1).

Referring to claim 27, Roberts/Pook discloses the interface of claim 25, the one or more display objects are associated with at least one of text insertion, query-relevant text insertion, thumbnails of a web page, information about a size of a result, a download speed, or a recency of a page (Roberts: see Section 2.1).

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the article “Visual Bracketing for Web Search Result Visualization” to Roberts et al in view of the article “Context Interaction in Zoomable User Interfaces” to Pook et al as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of US PGPub 2004/0030741 to Wolton et al (hereafter Wolton et al).

Referring to claim 13, Roberts/Pook discloses zoom increments. However, Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose the further limitation wherein the zoom increments are controlled with a step function. Wolton et al disclose zoom increments, including the further limitation wherein the zoom increments are controlled with a step function (see [00561], lines 3-9) in order to provide the user-friendly interface.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to use the feature of using steps to define the increments as disclosed by Wolton et al with the display of Roberts/Pook. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the a user-friendly interface.

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the article “Visual Bracketing for Web Search Result Visualization” to Roberts et al in view of the article “Context Interaction in Zoomable User Interfaces” to Pook et al as applied respectively to claim 12 above, and further in view of US PGPub 2005/0168488 to Montague (hereafter Montague).

Referring to claim 14, Roberts/Pook discloses a displaying content. However, Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose the further limitation of geometric or exponential

functions that allow data to grow or settle at varying acceleration. Montague discloses displaying information (see abstract) including the further limitation of geometric or exponential functions that allow data to grow or settle at varying acceleration (see [0054]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to use the feature of geometric functions as disclosed by Montague with the display of Roberts/Pook. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the a user-friendly interface that can display different types of information.

9. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the article “Visual Bracketing for Web Search Result Visualization” to Roberts et al in view of the article “Context Interaction in Zoomable User Interfaces” to Pook et al as applied respectively to claim 17 above, and further in view of US PGPub 2007/0156677 to Szabo (hereafter Szabo).

Referring to claim 18, while Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose wherein the dynamic view is coordinated with an amount of information to progressively insert additional information [additional data] associated with at least one search result [region of interest] into the detailed subset of information (see [0029]), Roberts/Pook fails to explicitly disclose the further limitation where the detail changes according to an amount of time a mouse hovers over the at least one search result. Szabo discloses a user computer interface system including the further limitation where the detail changes

according to an amount of time a mouse hovers over the at least one search result (see [0349] and [0359]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the technique of hovering as disclosed by Szabo to replace the technique of pointing disclosed by Roberts/Pook. One would have been motivated to do so since both art provide a mouse and the act of hovering instead of clicking requires one less step by the user.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- The article "Generalized Fisheye Views" by George W. Furnas
- The article "Visualization Support for Managing Information in the Web Environment" Turetken et al
- US PGPub 2003/0146939 titled "Methods and Apparatus for Mouse Over Preview of Contextually Relevant Information" to Pretropoulos et al
- The thesis "Interaction and Context in Zoomable User Interfaces" to Stuart Pook

- US PGPub 2004/0125143 titled "Display System and Method for Displaying a Multi-Dimensional File Visualizer and Chooser" to Deaton et al

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimberly Lovel whose telephone number is (571) 272-2750. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kimberly Lovel
Examiner
Art Unit 2167

1 February 2008
kml


JOHN COTTINGHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100